

## SOUTH FIGHTS PLAN FOR COTTON PRICES

Protests U. S. Fixing of Quotations Is Not a War-Winning Necessity.

**ALLOTMENTS DECIDED ON**  
Wilson Committee Votes to Take This Method to Stabilize Sales.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Energetic protests against the fixing of prices by the Government on standard grades of cotton were voiced here today by representatives of the agricultural interests of the Southern States.

The delegation which conferred with members of Congress and officials of the War Industries Board expressed a willingness to meet any war measure of the Government, but insisted that prices on cotton should not be fixed by the Government or made necessary by any existing war emergency.

**Will Abide by Decision.**  
J. J. Brown, Atlanta, acted as spokesman. Mr. Brown is president of the Georgia Agricultural Commission of Georgia and head of the cotton States official marketing committee. He asserted that the conditions which exist in the cotton markets of the South should be left unchanged at least until the so-called law of supply and demand makes apparent a needed cotton shortage. The Southern cotton interests, however, will abide by the decision of the Government, he said, even though believing that fixed prices should not at this time be made effective.

He pointed out that while the Government has purchased heavily in the cotton market for war materials the volume of purchases is not yet sufficiently large to compel the Government to apply a fixed price to that part of the annual output consumed by the civilian population.

Meanwhile the new cotton committee which has been named by President Wilson under the statement given out with its authority on September 14 started its work. This committee will decide whether fixed prices on all grades of cotton are necessary at this time. The committee consists of the following: Chairman, Thomas W. Page, vice-chairman Federal Tariff Commission; W. R. Beattie, president of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.; R. L. Bennett, cotton grower and stock breeder, Paris, Tex.; Charles J. Brand, Department of Agriculture, Washington; Ward W. Burgess, retail dealer, Omaha; Edward F. Greene, former president of the National Association of Cotton Spinners, Boston; J. C. Belmont, cotton grower and member of the State Legislature, St. Matthews, S. C.; M. P. Sturdivant, cottonseed oil manufacturer, Glendora, Miss.; S. W. Kern of Julius Weiss & Co., New Orleans; D. S. Murphy, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

**Will Allot Cotton at Once.**  
The committee named to act as a special purchasing agency for the United States and the Allies consists of Charles D. Brand, Washington; William L. Clayton, Houston, Tex.; J. Temple Gresham, New York city, and Edward H. Inman, Atlanta.

The cotton committee in its initial session today decided that it will interfere with the work of allotting cotton in both grade and quantity to domestic and foreign consumers, and that the committee will buy cotton when it is deemed necessary for the requirements of the Federal and allied Governments.

The first effect which this action is expected to have is that of a general stabilization of prices, both in the markets of this country and in foreign countries. Market situations throughout the world will be carefully studied and the decision as to whether prices should be fixed on standard grades will hinge in considerable part on the effect which such action will have abroad in relation to the cotton producers here.

The view was expressed here today both among representatives of the Southern producers and members of Congress that a fixed price would give foreign consumers an advantage over the growers in this country and react to the detriment of American business interests.

Other functions which the cotton committee will attempt to exercise are those of broadening the existing channels of distribution in the Southern States. Consideration in this respect was the principal reason for the appointment of a committee by President Wilson to deal with cotton.

## BAY STATE ACTS TO CHECK INFLUENZA

Governor's Proclamation Says Public Is Threatened.

Boston, Sept. 24.—The seriousness of the epidemic of influenza in this State was emphasized in a proclamation from the Governor's office to-night, suggesting various measures for meeting the situation.

Boston schools were closed to-day until Monday because of the epidemic. Similar action has been taken in many other towns throughout eastern Massachusetts. A statement issued by the Boston school board declared it was not believed the school children were in any way responsible for the spread of the contagion, but that many were obliged to travel in crowded conveyances going to and from school and so were more or less exposed.

Reports to the Health Department to-day placed the number of deaths between 10 o'clock last night and noon at thirty-two, of which, twenty-two were due to influenza and ten to pneumonia.

In Lynn officials estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 persons were ill. Twelve deaths were reported.

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 24.—Three emergency hospitals in this city were filled to-day with influenza and pneumonia patients. Six deaths occurred.

ATLANTIC, Mass., Sept. 24.—Sixty-six deaths were reported at Camp Devens from influenza or pneumonia to-day.

Camp medical officers conferred to-day with civilian specialists regarding means of fighting the epidemic. In attendance were Prof. Walbach of Harvard and Dr. Rufus Cole of New York.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 24.—Official estimates to-day placed the number of influenza cases in this city and vicinity at 5,000. Schools are closed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—Twenty-one deaths and 135 new cases of influenza were reported in the Second Naval district to-day. Total deaths in the district reached eighty-two to-night.

CAMP MEADE, Md., Sept. 24.—The authorities admitted to-day there were 900 cases of influenza in this cantonment. There have been no deaths. The Liberty Theatre was closed and large gatherings are prohibited.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24.—One hundred and eight cases of influenza had been admitted to the base hospital at Camp Zachary Taylor up to to-day.

**SUFFS HOPE TO WIN SENATE TO-MORROW**  
Sure Vote Then Will Ratify Long Delayed Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Susan B. Anthony amendment granting to women equal rights with men at the ballot box once the necessary number of States have ratified this change in the Constitution will be voted upon in the Senate Thursday. Arrangements have been perfected for days, but not until now have leaders of the Democratic and Republican suffrage factions been completely satisfied that a final vote would result in victory. Now they are confident that a clear two-thirds of the Senate will carry the measure through.

Months ago the Senate was ready for a vote on suffrage and supporters of the votes for women movement were filled with confidence. They hoped then that a majority of one might be given in the Senate through the absence of Senator Ollie M. James (Kentucky), who was lying on his deathbed in Baltimore. The suffragist elements then threatened a filibuster if arrangements were not made to pair Senator James with two other Senators and the movement losing headway was abruptly stopped until a more favorable time.

Since the death of Senator James and the appointment of Senator Martin as his successor the suffragists have made a clean gain of one vote. It is also reported now that Senator Benet (S. C.), successor to the late Senator Tillman, is favorable to suffrage. This means another gain for Senator Tillman was a bitter opponent.

The party suffragists are being lined up now for the final test. Senator Curtis (Kan.) is handling the Republicans and Senator Sheppard (Tex.) the Democrats. They claim victory too.

Meanwhile innumerable are current in the Capitol that yielding to suasion from the White House Senator Overman (N. C.) may cast a favorable vote, and Senator King (Utah), who has always been completely himself as supporting suffrage in his own State, but considering the principle one for each State to decide separately, will vote for the constitutional amendment.

These shifts among the Democrats are the real reasons for assuming that the suffrage victory at last has been won. The Republicans have stood ready for months to cast two-thirds of their complete membership for the resolution and are as ready to-day as before.

In the Senate Thursday the suffragists will have a whole gallery to themselves and will make the occasion one of genuine celebration.

## GOLD STAR BANDS FOR WAR MOURNERS

Brassards for Heroes' Relatives Now Ready.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Mourning brassards, which were suggested by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense to be worn in place of the regulation mourning costume by relatives of men who have fallen in battle, are ready to be sent out by the American Red Cross according to an announcement here.

The brassard is a three inch band of black broadcloth or other material on the surface of which the regulation military star is embroidered in gold thread. Each star worn represents a relative who has given his life for his country. The brassards will be furnished only to widows and parents of men who have died in service.

They will be distributed by the chapters of the Red Cross working in conjunction with local units of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

## U. S. CAPTIVES IN BOMB AREA.

Sent to Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Metz.

GENEVA, Sept. 24.—The American Red Cross here has received an additional list of the names of 360 American prisoners who are interned among other places in Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Metz. It is pointed out that both Stuttgart and Karlsruhe have been frequently bombed from the air by the Allies.

## 36 DIE OF INFLUENZA IN DAY AT CAMP DIX

Total Mortality at Wrightstown Cantonment Now 96—Malady Subsidizing.

8 MORE DEATHS AT UPTON

151 New Cases Reported in City, but No One Died—Conditions Better.

Thirty-six men died of influenza yesterday at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., lifting the total mortality at the camp since the epidemic broke out a week ago to ninety-six. Although yesterday's number of deaths was the greatest for any day since the first case was discovered at the camp, the medical officers said they considered the epidemic was subsiding and that they had the disease under control.

Two of yesterday's victims at Camp Dix were officers. They were First Lieut. Stora W. Butler of the Forty-seventh Company, Depot Brigade, and Lieut. Oliver E. Ellington of Company M, 136th Infantry. Both officers were residents of Western States.

A detail of army surgeons arrived at Camp Dix yesterday to relieve the base hospital staff, which has been on duty almost continuously since the influenza outbreak began.

Three deaths and 152 new cases marked the progress of the epidemic which has closed Camp Upton under rigid quarantine. None of the new cases is serious, however, and the camp medical authorities were more hopeful of arresting the epidemic when reports showed that forty-four soldier patients previously admitted to the base hospital had so far recovered that they were ordered discharged and transferred to the convalescent hospital.

Similar results in checking the epidemic were reported from Camp Mills, where there was only one death from pneumonia and only forty-two new influenza cases.

Inside the city a total of 151 new cases were reported to the Department of Health for the twenty-four hour period ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Not one death was reported anywhere in the city, however, as having been caused by Spanish influenza. In addition to the 151 cases of influenza, the Health Department statistics showed thirty-nine new cases of pneumonia.

While emphasizing the seriousness of both influenza and pneumonia, which he said are increasing among the civilian population, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said that with conditions as they are there is no occasion for alarm.

Among those reported yesterday was Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe, who is confined at his home, 408 Morningstar avenue, with influenza. Word was received at Police Headquarters of the death from influenza of John F. Harman, 1657 East Ninth street, Brooklyn, a former policeman who enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve. He was stationed at Newport, R. I.

## 23,000 IN CAMPS ARE INFLUENZA VICTIMS

Devens Has 10,789 Cases—Medical Commission at Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Nearly 3,000 new cases of Spanish influenza in army camps had been reported to the office of the Surgeon-general of the army up to noon to-day, increasing the total number of cases to nearly 23,000. Deaths reported were 112, due chiefly to pneumonia, which follows influenza. The total of pneumonia cases was 330 for all camps.

New cases of influenza were reported to-day from twenty-one camps in all, while Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, reported its first cases. Camp Devens, Massachusetts, had the highest number of new cases, 616, and Camp Lee, Virginia, the second highest, 328.

The total number of cases at Camp Devens is now placed at 10,789.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The crisis in the influenza epidemic which has stricken more than 8,000 sailors at the great lakes naval training station has passed, according to Commandant William A. Moffett.

"The percentage of deaths still continues small, while the number of new cases is steadily decreasing," he said. "Only a few more cases developed in the last twenty-four hours."

## NAVY ANNOUNCES 5 DEATHS.

Two Sailors Killed, 3 Officers Die From Natural Causes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department announced to-day the death of Machinist's Mate Cyril Henius of 3 Reserve avenue, Providence, R. I., resulting from a motor cycle accident on duty abroad, and the drowning of Seaman Ray H. Patrick of South Bend, Ind., September 20.

The Navy Department also announced the deaths from natural causes of Lieut. Samuel W. Nails of Birmingham, Ala., on the U. S. S. Chicago, September 19; Ensign William A. Williams, 1926 Washington avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y., on board the U. S. S. Cleveland, September 22; and Lieut. Gordon T. Courtney, San Diego, in New York, September 23.



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## GOVERNMENT PLANS TO MOBILIZE WOMEN

System Organized to Place Them in Men's Positions During War Period.

MINERS ANSWER APPEAL

Working Out of Emergency Labor Changes in Hands of 1,000 Local Boards.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Government's policy of replacing men of military age in factories and industries with women workers for the period of the war, as well as the introduction of women into new fields of war production employment, was announced to-day by the Federal Employment Service.

In order that the programme may be intelligently administered two women members will be added to each of the 1,000 community labor boards throughout the country. All service by the supervision of the working conditions in communities where workers have been transferred under the priority distribution plan of the Government relating to essential industries.

All service by the women will be on a voluntary basis. At the same time officials of the Employment Service announced the initiation of a special campaign in laboring circles to persuade former workers in coal and war metal mines to return to work in these occupations at least for the duration of the war.

The secretaries of 3,500 local branches of the United Mine Workers of America have been asked to give active assistance in the campaign and to furnish the Employment Service with the names of all practical mine workers who have left the mines for other work in the last few years.

## Equal Pay for Equal Work.

The placing of women in war industries is undertaken primarily to diminish the effect of drawing away men of military age under the approaching draft calls of the army and to maintain war production at the highest pitch possible under the changing circumstances. Equal pay for equal work, with a basic working day of eight hours, will be given them as well as work that is within their strength and ability.

The application of the Government's policy will be almost entirely in the hands of the local community boards. When these boards decide that the industrial emergency either in war production or non-war enterprises requires that men be replaced by women the board will be authorized to undertake the change, following in each case rules that have been received at Police Headquarters Service as a part of its new programme.

The boards will endeavor to persuade women in their respective communities to take industrial jobs, this infiltration so far having been a great disappointment to the Government.

The jurisdiction of the local boards will be subject to approval of the Employment Service in Washington. Those factors which the local boards will consider in this undertaking are:

Whether the work in question is proper for women to perform.

Whether conditions surrounding the particular job are such that it is proper for women to be employed at the particular place in the existing circumstances.

To safeguard women workers.

What if any modifications must be made in existing conditions in order that the employment of women may be properly safeguarded?

What if any limitations are necessary as to the age of the women employed.

In large measure the determination of these questions will devolve on the judgment of the members of the local community boards, subject to the approval of the Employment Service.

In cases where the local boards are in doubt they will be asked to refer the matter to officials here for consideration.

Restoration of former miners to the coal and iron fields will be conducted through the assistance of the labor unions, the Fuel Administration, the War Industries Board and the Federal Employment Service.

In each case where a former miner is engaged in another vocation a patriotic appeal will be made to him to return to the mines. To facilitate this no contract will be established with his former employer.

Since the appeal of President Wilson five weeks ago for a greater coal production and the return of former miners to the coal fields, more than 50,000 men, engaged in other industries have re-entered the coal mines and are now engaged in producing fuel for war activities and households.

## LUBERY RECORD STILL LEADS.

No Other American Airman Has Equalled It as Yet.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LOIRE FRONT, Sept. 24.—The latest aviation records show that none of the American flyers has as yet equalled the record of the late Major Raoul Lubery, with his seventeen aerial victories.

The latest man to be rated as an ace, although as yet unofficially, is Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr., of Phoenix, Ariz. Although he is as yet credited with but three victories, he will soon have at least six more added to his score. During the operations around St. Mihiel alone he has brought down eleven German balloons and three airplanes.

Major Hartney, group commander and an aviator long before the United States entered the war, shares third place officially with Lieut. Edward Rickenbacker of Columbus, Ohio.

Major Hartney, however, has brought down many planes which have not been recorded, while the former automobile racer has another to his credit during that have been recent offensive operations which is expected at any time.

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## ZONE PLAN TO FOIL ALIEN WOMEN SPIES

Permits to Enter Barred Territory Will Be Required After October 5.

ALL OVER 14 AFFECTED

Enforcement of Regulation Will Not Be Rigid, Merely Used as Safeguard.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—As a means of stopping espionage by German women, many of whom have been noted spies, and to bring dangerous German women aliens under closer supervision Attorney-General Gregory issued an order to-day extending barred zone regulations to German alien women, effective October 5.

In so far as the barred zone is concerned the order is not to be rigidly enforced. The women affected can get within the zone about forts, camps, arsenals, aircraft stations, Government or naval vessels, navy yards, factories or workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war or any products for the use of the army or navy by obtaining a permit from the United States Marshal in the particular district where they reside or have use for it. Such permits, it is believed, will be a sufficient safeguard.

The Department of Justice states that it is not intended to disturb unnecessarily the residence or occupation of German alien women. Permits to continue to reside or to work within the prohibited area will be granted wherever this may be done consistently with the welfare and safety of the country and the successful prosecution of the war.

Issuance of the order makes it unlawful for any German alien female 14 years of age and upward to be found within one-half mile of any of the places mentioned, except on public carriers, without a proper permit from the United States Marshal. Those who are natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany and not actually naturalized as American citizens are affected.

Applications for permits may be made in the same manner as applications for similar permits by German alien enemy males.

Failure to comply with the regulations by refusing to leave the prohibited area or to procure a permit to remain may result in the arrest and detention of the person and the possible internment for the duration of the war.

**Motor Kills Man Trenches Spared.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—After three years in the trenches with the Canadian expeditionary force, Sergeant Joseph H. Stokes, on leave from the Canadian Army, was killed by an automobile here last night.

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